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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/770,994	01/25/2001	Trung M. Tran	5181-78600	7544
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MHKKG/SUN P.O. BOX 398 AUSTIN, TX 78767			EXAMINER DALENCOURT, YVES	
			ART UNIT 2157	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/25/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/770,994

Applicant(s)

TRAN, TRUNG M.

Examiner

Yves Dalencourt

Art Unit

2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6,8,9,18-21,23-25,33-41,48,50 and 51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-9, 18-21, 23-25, 33-41, 48, and 50-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 11/22/2007.

Response to Amendment

The Examiner has acknowledged Applicant's response.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 11/22/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's argument (paragraph bridging pages 2 and 3), that Burke fails to disclose determining whether a user wants to store bookmark information locally or remotely. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertion, although Burke does not specifically disclose such determination as whether to store "bookmark" locally or remotely, but it is clear to an artisan in the art that such determination is inherent and expected by the Burke reference. Burke discloses that user(s) always store bookmark in their computers (see col. 1, lines 11 – 34), and discloses another way to allow user(s) to store their bookmark remotely in order to allow them to conveniently retrieve their bookmarks anywhere.

Applicant also argues that Burke reference teaches away from determining whether a user wants to store bookmark information locally or remotely. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's comment because the examiner recognizes that Burke reference inherently makes that determination by allowing user (s) to store

bookmark in their computers (see col. 1, lines 11 – 34), and discloses another way to allow user(s) to store their bookmark remotely in order to allow them to conveniently retrieve their bookmarks anywhere. There is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated. The test for combining or modifying reference(s) is what the combination or modification of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. In fact, both Applicant's present invention and the Burke reference are solving the same problem by enabling bookmark information to be shared among different computer systems. Therefore, the prior art applied does read on the claimed invention.

In response to Applicant's argument (page 6), the Examiner contends that Burke in combination with Mendelevitch do suggest "determining whether a user wants to store bookmark information locally or remotely"(see above arguments).

It appears that Applicants are interpreting the claims very narrow without considering the broad teaching of the references used in the rejection.

Applicants are reminded that the examiner is entitled to the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims. Applicants always have the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. In re Prater 162 USPQ 541,550-51 (CCPA 1969).

In view of such, the rejection is maintained as follows:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1 - 6, 18 – 19, 27, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Alexander James Burke (US 6,032,162; hereinafter Burke).

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 18, and 48, Burke teaches a client computer system, a memory medium, and a method for connection to a server computer system via a network (fig. 1), the client computer system (Burke discloses a user terminal 10) comprising a processor (controller 30, fig. 1); a memory coupled to the processor (inherently in user terminal 10); receive user input from a user specifying bookmark information, wherein the bookmark information specifies a uniform resource locator (URL) (col. 2, lines 22 - 34); determine whether the user wants to store the bookmark

information locally or remotely (205, fig. 2; col. 3, lines 8 – 21; Burke discloses initiating internet communication with a remote internet site for storing bookmarks); store the bookmark information locally if the user wants to store the bookmark information locally (10, fig. 1; bookmarks are saved in user terminal 10); and if the user wants to store the bookmark information remotely receive user authentication information from the user (210, fig. 2; col. 3, lines 15 - 23); communicate with the server computer system to authenticate the user, using the user authentication information (col. 3, lines 23 - 30); send the bookmark information for storage in association with the user by the server computer system (col. 3, line 64 through col. 4, line 2; col. 4, lines 36 - 43).

In the alternative,

Regarding claims 1, 2, 4, 18, and 48, Burke teaches a client computer system, a memory medium, and a method for connection to a server computer system via a network (fig. 1), the client computer system (Burke discloses a user terminal 10) comprising a processor (controller 30, fig. 1); a memory coupled to the processor (inherently in user terminal 10); receive user input from a user specifying bookmark information, wherein the bookmark information specifies a uniform resource locator (URL) (col. 2, lines 22 - 34); receive user authentication information from the user (210, fig. 2; col. 3, lines 15 - 23); communicate with the server computer system to authenticate the user, using the user authentication information (col. 3, lines 23 - 30); send the bookmark information for storage in association with the user by the server computer system (col. 3, line 64 through col. 4, line 2; col. 4, lines 36 - 43).

Burke teaches substantially all the limitations, including the idea of *uploading* bookmarks from User terminal 10 to remote Internet system 15. In step 205, following the start at step 200, controller 30, in conjunction with modem 35, establishes Internet TCP/IP and HTTP compatible communication with remote Internet system 15 via telephone lines 37 by dialing a telephone number and transmitting an Internet URL address code of remote Internet system 15. In step 210, a User enters a Userid and password via keyboard 20 and interface 25 in order to obtain access to remote Internet system 15 (see fig. 2; col. 3, lines 8 – 30), but fails to specifically teach the idea of determining whether the user wants to store the bookmark information locally or remotely; storing the bookmark information locally if the user wants to store the bookmark information locally.

However, one skilled in the art recognizes that the Burke reference is at least functionally equivalent to the claimed invention for the purpose of achieving the same end results.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burke by having such determination of storing bookmarks locally or remotely in order to allow users to access their bookmarks in any computer.

Regarding claim 3, Burke teaches the client computer system of claim 1, wherein the processor of the client computer system is further operable to execute program instructions stored in the memory to retrieve the bookmark information from the server computer system, subsequently to said sending the bookmark information to the server computer system (col. 7, lines 26 – 43; see claim 27).

Regarding claim 5, Burke teaches the client computer system and method of claim 1, wherein the software application executing in the client computer system is operable to enable a user to access the retrieved bookmark information via a graphical user interface of the software application (col. 6, lines 54 – 67; col. 7, lines 11 - 25).

Regarding claim 6, Burke teaches the client computer system and method of claim 1, wherein said enabling the user to access the bookmark information via a graphical user interface comprises enabling the user to access the bookmark information via a menu (col. 6, lines 54 – 67; col. 7, lines 11 - 25).

Regarding claims 19 and 20, Burke teaches the client computer system of claims 18 and 26, wherein said receiving the user input specifying the bookmark information and said sending the bookmark information for storage by the server computer system are performed by a first computer system, the method further comprising a second computer system retrieving the bookmark information from the server computer system (col. 5, line 62 through col. 6, line 23).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8 - 9, 23 - 25, and 50 – 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander James Burke (US 6,032,162; hereinafter Burke) in view of De Greef et al (US 6,549,217; hereinafter De Greef).

Regarding claims 8 - 9, 23 - 25, and 50 – 51, Burke teaches substantially all the limitations in claims 1, 10, 18, 26, and 48, but fails to specifically teach that said communicating with the server computer system to authenticate the user is performed using the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol; and wherein said sending the bookmark information for storage by the server computer system is performed using the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) (LDAP).

However, De Greef teaches, in the same field of endeavor, a system and method for computer system management using bookmarks, wherein said communicating with the server computer system to authenticate the user is performed using the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol; and wherein said sending the bookmark information for storage by the server computer system is performed using the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) (LDAP) (col. 16, lines 32 - 47).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Burke by using a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) (LDAP) to allow communication with the server computer system to authenticate the user, and to send the bookmark information for storage by the server computer as evidenced by De Greef for the purpose of accessing by a simple reference user's bookmarks anywhere that the directory server can be accessed, thereby providing a convenient and user friendly bookmarking system.

Regarding claim 25, Burke teaches substantially all the limitations in claim 18, but fails to specifically teach that in storing the bookmark information; the server computer system is operable to add the bookmark information to existing bookmark information that is already stored for the user.

However, De Greef teaches, in the same field of endeavor, a system and method for computer system management using bookmarks, wherein in storing the bookmark information, the server computer system is operable to add the bookmark information to existing bookmark information that is already stored for the user (col. 7, lines 12 – 34).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Burke by incorporating a server computer system that is operable to add the bookmark information to existing bookmark information that is already stored for the user as evidenced by De Greef for the purpose of providing a convenient and user friendly bookmarking system

Claims 33 - 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alexander James Burke (US 6,032,162; hereinafter Burke) in view of Mendelevitch et al (EP 1030247 A2; hereinafter Mendelevitch).

Regarding claims 33 - 41, Burke teaches a method for sharing bookmark information among different computer systems (fig. 1), the method comprising a first computer system receiving user input specifying bookmark information), wherein the bookmark information specifies a uniform resource locator (URL)(col. 3, lines 8 – 15 and lines 64 - 66); the first computer system communicating with a server computer system

in order to store the bookmark information on the server computer system (col. 3, lines 15 – 30 and col. 3, line 66 through col. 4, line 2).

Burke teaches substantially all the limitations, but fails to specifically teach a second computer system communicating with the server computer system in order to retrieve the stored bookmark information; and receiving information from a first computer that specifies a particular user and stores the bookmark information in association with the particular user, and a request for the bookmark information from the second client computer system that specifies the same particular user.

However, Mendelevitch et al (EP 1030247 A2) teaches, in the same field of endeavor, a system and method for sharing bookmark information, which discloses a second computer system communicating with the server computer system in order to retrieve the stored bookmark information; and receiving information from a first computer that specifies a particular user and stores the bookmark information in association with the particular user, and a request for the bookmark information from the second client computer system that specifies the same particular user (para 0005, 0026 – 0028, and 0031 – 0035).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Burke's device by incorporating a second computer system communicating with the server computer system in order to retrieve the stored bookmark information; and receiving information from a first computer that specifies a particular user and stores the bookmark information in association with the particular user, and a request for the bookmark information from the second client computer

system that specifies the same particular user as evidenced by Mendelevitch et al (EP 1030247 A2) for the purpose of avoiding transmission delays for the bookmark information, especially when available bandwidth between client(s) and server is low during periods of peak usage; thereby providing an efficient and reliable client/server system.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

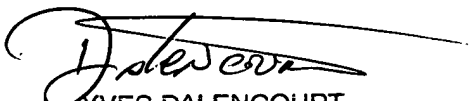
Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yves Dalencourt whose telephone number is (571) 272-3998. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 7:30AM - 6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272 4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

January 15, 2008


YVES DALENCOURT
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100